



Borough of Stoke-upon-Trent.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S
ANNUAL REPORT,

—1893.—

BY

Samuel Johnson, M.D.

J. G. Fenn, Glebe Street Printing Works, Stoke.



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With
Dr. Samuel Johnson's
Compliments.

TO THE
MAYOR, ALDERMEN, & COUNCILLORS
OF THE
Borough of Stoke-upon-Trent.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor and pleasure to lay before you my third Annual Report, and am gratified to be able to record a low death-rate, a higher mean age at death, and a generally-improved state of the health and prosperity of the Borough.

The area of the Borough is given as 1720 acres, of which about 600 acres are built upon, the remaining being mostly agricultural, some portion covered with refuse from the manufactories, and some used as tips for ashes and other refuse.

The population according to the census of

{	1871 was 15,144
{	1881 „ 19,261
{	1891 „ 24,013

giving in 1891 nearly 14 persons per acre ; the excess of births over deaths from the date of the last census to the end of 1892 was 242, making by natural increase the population to that date 24,255 ; the excess of births over deaths for 1893 was 121, which brings by natural increase the population up to 24,396 ; these numbers are further increased by the immigration of people from neighbouring localities and rural districts, the actual increase, so that I estimate the population at present as over 25,345, or 14·6 persons per acre. The increase of the population from 1881 to 1891 was 4752.

The number of houses in the Borough in 1881 was 3731; in 1891 the number was 4590; in 1892 it was 4694; in 1893 71 houses were erected and 10 were closed, eight in Ebberns's yard, and two in Vine street, leaving the number of Inhabited Houses to end of 1893, 4755.

The number of Houses with less than five rooms was 1914.

The number of houses with only two rooms, about 40.

At five persons per house this would give a population of 23,775, showing some over-crowding—several cases of which have been abated.

The density of the population is much greater in some districts than in others, for, as stated above, much land and many spaces are not built on.

During the past year 874 Births have been registered and occurred in two localities, viz :

Stoke Borough, ...	Males 419	Females 414	Total 833
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Stoke Workhouse...	„ 16	„ 25	„ 41
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giving a Birth-rate of 34·4; of these, 30 births which occurred in the Workhouse did not belong to Stoke; so that the correct Birth-rate is 33·3. Of the Births 24 males and 25 females were illegitimate, giving a percentage of 5·6. In 1892 the percentage was 6·5. In 1891 the Births were 831; in 1892 they were 816, shewing an increase in the number of Births for 1893.

Gross Birth-rate for 1890	30·3
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„ „ „ 1891	34·6
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„ „ „ 1892	32·3
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„ „ „ 1893	34·4	Nett 33·3.
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These are about the usual Birth-rates for towns the size of Stoke.

The average Birth-rate in 33 large English towns was 31·9.

The total number of Deaths registered in the Borough during 1893 was 720, Males 410, Females 310 ; but these numbers are subject to considerable reduction, on account of some of the deaths occurring in the two Public Institutions situate in the district. These figures give a Death-rate of 28·4 ; but, deducting the number of deaths, 238, which were those of strangers in the Borough, the nett number of deaths belonging to Stoke becomes 482, and the actual Death-rate 19·4.

In 1891 the total deaths were 704 ; Males 408, Females 296. The nett deaths were 398, and the Death-rates 29·3 and 16·5 respectively.

In 1892 the total deaths were 624 ; Males 438, Females 286. The nett deaths were 422, and the death-rates 24·7 and 16·7 respectively.

The deaths occurred in three localities, viz :

		MALES	FEMALES
Stoke Borough	...	234	204
N.S. Infirmary	...	97	38
Stoke Workhouse	...	79	68
	Totals	410	310
Deaths Certified	...	404	305
,, Uncertified	...	6	5
,, Not belonging to Stoke,	140		98
	Total		238
		MALES	FEMALES
Inquests on deaths belonging to Stoke,		10	11
,, ,, not ,, ,,		18	5
	Total		44
Other Coroner's Certificates		6	7
Deaths from Violence	...	23	10
	Total		33

The average death-rate in 33 large English towns was 21·6

The deaths classified according to age are as follows ;

	Under 1 year	1 year and under 5	5 years and under 15	15 years and under 25	25 years and under 65	65 years and upwards	TOTAL
Stoke Borough ...	135	62	16	26	127	72	438
N.S. Infirmary ...	1	4	15	16	90	9	135
Stoke Workhouse ...	3	15	2	10	62	55	147
TOTAL...	139	81	33	52	279	136	720

I have again, with much regret, to point out that the majority of deaths registered during the year have occurred in infants and people at their most valuable ages. The infantile mortality, I am sorry to report, has not improved, and may be attributed to the employment of mothers in factories, or at work which takes them away from their homes, and consequently deprives infants of their natural support and necessary attention.

The deaths for the ages from 25 years to 65 years is partly dependent on the work of the district, such as Potting and Mining, which conduce to Diseases of the Respiratory Organs and Phthisis.

I am pleased, however, to be able to report that there is an earnest desire to improve the surroundings of our staple trade, workshops and places of work, and render the life of the potter and miner more desirable and prolonged.

The infantile mortality was equal to 159 per thousand born, and 15·9 per cent. of the nett total deaths in the combined localities of the Borough.

In 1892 166·6 per 1000 born, died ; and the percentage was

The deaths from Zymotic diseases were as follows :

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Membranous Croup	Enteric Fever	Erysipelas	Measles	Whooping Cough	Diarrhoea	TOTAL
Stoke Borough ...	3	2	2	5		20	6	25	63
N.S. Infirmary ...		1		15	2				18
Stoke Workhouse ...				1		6		6	13
Total...	3	3	2	21	2	26	6	31	94

Giving a Zymotic death rate for Stoke Borough Combined Districts of 3·7, and showing that Enteric Fever, Measles and Diarrhoea caused most of the deaths.

Excluding the deaths from Zymotic diseases of persons not belonging to the Borough, the Zymotic death rate was only 2·7, which I consider satisfactory.

The average Zymotic death rate for 33 large English towns was 3·2.

The deaths from Constitutional Diseases in the Combined Districts were : —

Rheumatic Fever.	Cancer.	Tabs Mesenterica.	Meningitis.	Phthisis.	Scrofula.	Diabetes	Others.	Total
3	34	31	6	61	4	2	16	157

In 1892 these diseases caused 150 deaths.

„ 1891 Phthisis caused 41 deaths, and in 1892, 66 deaths.

31 cases did not belong to the Borough.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, such as Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy, caused 98 deaths, and were : Stoke Borough 65, N.S. Infirmary 11, Stoke Workhouse 22.

In 1891 these diseases caused 121 deaths, and in 1892, 103 deaths.

Twenty-six cases did not belong to the Borough.

The deaths from Heart Disease were 65. In 1891 these diseases caused 53 deaths ; in 1892 they were 50. Twenty-four cases did not belong to the Borough.

There have been notified under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act the following :

	Small Pox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Mem- branous Croup	Enteric Fever	Continued Fever	Puerperal Fever	Erysipelas
January	1	16	1		3			3
February		4			4		1	5
March		11	4		5			3
April		9	4		5			2
May		12	2		4	1	1	3
June		15	5		13			5
July		32	1		21	2		2
August		25	5		17			9
September		19	4		36			5
October		64	3		37			5
November		52	2	1	22			5
December		42	1		10			4
Total	1	301	32	1	177	4	2	51

The one case of Small Pox certified was imported into the Workhouse, and removed therefrom to the Contagious Diseases Hospital.

Scarlet Fever of a mild type prevailed during the whole year, the number of cases being greatest in the last three months.

The epidemic was mild in character, only three deaths occurring out of 301 cases notified ; 83 cases were sent to the Contagious Diseases Hospital, of which two died ; in 1892, 133 cases were notified.

Diphtheria cases were numerous, 32 cases occurring against 18 cases in 1892, causing two deaths.

Enteric Fever was very prevalent during the year, especially during the months of September, October, and November. Out of the 177 cases notified, 66 belonged to Stoke, in which number five deaths occurred, the rest were imported cases.

Measles was epidemic during April and May, so much so that I was obliged to certify for the closing of Stoke Central Infant and Junior Schools, from April 17th to May 6th, and Cliff Vale Schools, for a period of three weeks, commencing May 8th, the attendance in some departments being as low as 50 per cent. I am of opinion that such procedure had a salutary effect, as out of many hundreds of cases, only 20 deaths occurred, and those from sequeloe.

I am indebted to the medical men practising in the Borough, for keeping me well informed of cases coming under their observation.

Influenza again visited the district during the latter part of the year, and caused much sickness, but less mortality than in previous years.

Precautions were taken against Cholera, by distributing handbills and posters, by supplying chemicals for the disinfection of clothes, and for use in ashpits and cesspools after emptying, and also by the reservation of a Ward in the Contagious Diseases Hospital for the reception of any case that presented itself, as see subjoined letter.

“ HANLEY, STOKE AND FENTON INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL
(JOINT) BOARD.

HANLEY,

2ND SEPTEMBER, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to inform you that the above Board has, at a Meeting held this afternoon, decided to admit into the Hospital at Bucknall, any case of Asiatic Cholera which may occur within the district of the Board, and for this purpose have for the present reserved one of the Wards, which contains 24 beds.

Kindly communicate this decision to your Sanitary Authority and Officials.

Yours truly,

ARTHUR CHALLINOR,

Clerk to the Board.

To the Medical Officer of Health,
Stoke-upon-Trent."

Erysipelas has been prevalent, as might be expected when so much sickness prevailed among the people.

Measles and Whooping Cough are not included in the Schedule of Diseases to be notified as compulsory.

The number of houses infected was 346.

During the past year improvement has been made in the Sanitary condition of the Police Station by inspections and making good defective soil pipes, trapping and ventilating drains, and bedrooms.

The cost of carrying out the Notification Act was £62 2s. 6d., and its provisions were satisfactorily fulfilled between the Medical men practising in the Borough, and your Medical Officer.

Some of the cases were notified twice.

The subjoined is an abstract from the last two half-yearly reports of the Vaccination Officer, from June, 1892, to June, 1893.

Births Registered	Successfully Vaccinated	Insusceptible	Had Small Pox	Died	Postponed	Removals Certified	Removals Uncertified	Unaccounted for	Total
807	571	Nil	Nil	83	12	2	3	136	807

SAMPLES ANALYSED, YEAR 1893. UNDER FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

Purchased from

Stoke-on-Trent
 Stoke Lane
 Trent Vale
 Stubbs, off Slaney Street
 Hartshill
 Penkhull
 Boothern
 Basford

71 Samples of Milk—4 adulterated, 1 skimmed, 3 watered.

12	„	Condensed Milk—Genuine.
19	„	Vinegar—3 adulterated Acetic Acid.
10	„	Coffee.
3	„	Pepper.
2	„	Arrowroot.
12	„	Butter.
14	„	Lard—one watered.
5	„	Flour.
4	„	Oatmeal.
3	„	Spanish Juice.
12	„	Spirits.
2	„	Ale.
3	„	Bread.

172 Total

208 visits made under the Margarine Act—one conviction.

Special attention has been given to the Milk supplied to the North Staffordshire Infirmary and Stoke Workhouse, on each inspection it was found to be genuine.

E. W. HORTON KNIGHT.
 Inspector.

E. W. T. JONES,
 Analyst.

The supply of water to the Borough during the year has been abundant and fairly well filtered. Subjoined is a copy of Dr. Bostock Hill's Analysis of the Hatton Water, on which the Borough chiefly relies for its supply. The results of the Analysis shew it to be free from organic pollution of all kinds, and to be particularly well adapted for drinking or other domestic purposes.

SAMPLES SENT MARCH 15th, 1894.

Total Solid Impurity.	Free Ammonia.	Organic Ammonia	Nitrogen as Nitrates and Nitrites.	Total Combined Nitrogen.	Oxygen absorbed in four hours.	Hardness.		Chlorine.	Remarks.
						Temporary	Permanent		
22·0	0·001	000·1	Traces	1	1	0	0	1·1	Fairly clear

We receive some water from Wall Grange and the Meir.

There are now very few private wells and pumps in the Borough.

During the past year I have kept myself well informed, by constant observation and information received, concerning all the influences which might injuriously affect the public health of the Borough; and have, in company with your Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector, made systematic inspections of various parts of the town, visited all places where nuisances were known, or suspected to exist, or where any infectious disease presented itself. The Sanitary Inspector has informed me that all nuisances were removed, and all infected places thoroughly disinfected.

I have also given advice concerning all the nuisances discovered by or reported to me, such as measures for improving insanitary dwellings, efficiently ventilating back to back and two-roomed houses; this I consider a very important duty and one which has my special attention, as I am of opinion that insanitary

dwelling and bad drainage are frequently the cause of Zymotic disease ; also in defective sanitary arrangements, such as occur in spouting, paving, building, draining, dilapidated premises, ashpits, &c.

On receiving notification of any infectious diseases, the premises where they have occurred have been visited, and precautions taken against the spread of the disease. The residents of all such houses have been gratuitously supplied by the Sanitary Inspector with disinfectants, and 83 cases were removed to the Contagious Diseases Hospital, on the recommendation of your Committee. These were cases in which proper isolation could not be effected in the dwelling in which the diseases occurred, being many more than last year, when only ten cases were sent to the Institution.

The work of the Sanitary Inspector coming within my province has been superintended. My instructions have been efficiently carried out. Many nuisances injurious to health have been discontinued ; over-crowding has had special attention, and I have been ably supported by your Committee in dealing with such cases.

The Market and Provision Shops situate within the Borough have been frequently visited. The supply of meat, fish, and vegetables within the Market has improved in quality and quantity, which must contribute to the health and happiness of the inhabitants.

All your instructions in reference to nuisances have been carried out.

On enquiry into the offensive trades carried on within the Borough, I found they were prosecuted with the minimum of offence possible in such callings.

No proceedings have been taken during the year ending December, 1893, in regard to unsound Meat, Fish, Vegetables, Fruit, Milk Food, &c., according to the report of the Inspector,

but from it you will perceive that 4 samples of Milk were adulterated and 3 samples of Vinegar, and that the supply of Milk to the two Public Institutions was found genuine.

Most of the Dairies and Milk Shops in the Borough have been visited. I am informed that the number of Dairies is four, and the number of Milk Shops 56, Total 60. I am of opinion that Dairies and Milk Shops should be registered. They were found clean, and care was taken to keep the milk away from any source of infection. Most of the milk brought into the Borough is sold direct to the consumers, and that remaining unsold is conveyed to the different sale places for retailing in small quantities. From Mr. Knight's report, and from personal observation I consider the supply good, and the quality on the whole satisfactory.

Most of the Bake-Houses have been visited by Mr. Walmsley, H.M. Inspector of Factories, and myself. Their ventilation and cleanliness have been enquired into, and care taken that they did not abut on any sleeping apartment, but in some cases stables were found in near proximity to them.

There are 17 Slaughter Houses in the Borough, all of them have been visited and found to be kept clean; your Sanitary Inspector and myself have seen that the offal has been efficiently dealt with, and removed as quickly as possible; yet the need of a Public Abattoir is very apparent.

The one common Lodging-house in the Borough has been frequently visited, and its cubical capacity measured. The space on my last visit was found insufficient for the number of lodgers frequenting the premises, so that the number had to be reduced. The house has been put in repair and lime-washed throughout according to the requirements of the Local Government Board. It is now in a sanitary condition. No case of infectious disease occurred in it during the year.

You will find in the report of your Sanitary Inspector an account of the disposal of refuse in your Borough, and the nuisances abated during the year. The question of an efficient

disinfecting chamber is still awaiting your consideration. There is no doubt but that such an aid to sanitation should be established with as little delay as possible, to the advantage of the residents in the Borough. The Bucknall apparatus is distant, and does not meet with the approval of the County Medical Officer of Health, or H.M. Inspector, Dr. Sweeting.

The Smoke Nuisance still continues, and might be reduced by more careful attention to firing ; it decidedly should be reduced to its minimum. There can be no doubt, but that the emission of dense black smoke, (unconsumed carbon,) has a deleterious effect on the health of the inhabitants.

The Trams passing through the town have not been the occasion of any complaint to me during the year, yet disagreeable fumes are to be perceived from the engines in the early morning and at night.

Bones are still calcined in the Borough ; the fumes from the process are very obnoxious and sickening.

The Skin Market has been frequently visited and found to be well supplied with salt, lime, and disinfectants. It is kept clean and well swilled, in warm weather the skins are salted and removed with all possible expedition. During the year I have received no complaint.

The River, Brooks, and Canals running through the Borough have been frequently inspected ; the County Council has appointed a special Inspector to look after these water courses, and are paying unremitting attention to their condition. The Newcastle Canal was cleansed and deepened in 1890, and since then it has not proved a source of nuisance ; at the same time for the safety of pedestrians who choose that path, the banks should be kept in good repair. The River and Brooks are largely polluted with sewage from neighbouring districts.

I am of opinion that the Corporation have adopted a right course in appointing a Farm Bailiff at the Sewage

Farm, in place of letting it off to a tenant. I have no doubt it will be worked to greater advantage, a satisfactory effluent produced, and less deterioration to the quality of the irrigated land. The sewage scheme was adopted in 1881.

The Public Urinals in the Borough have been inspected. They were found well flushed with water, but out of repair. The necessary repairs have been executed, and I am pleased to know that your Borough Surveyor has had instructions to increase their number, as the accommodation is much needed in many localities.

The Night Soil and manure deposits as heretofore have been the cause of many complaints, especially at Basford, Hartshill, Penkhull, Brisley Hill, Oakhill, Boothern, and Sideway. They are not sufficiently mixed with soil or ashes to prevent them being an intolerable nuisance, and inconveniencing the residents in these districts.

The Canal Boats passing through the Borough have been frequently visited, and the condition of their occupants, especially young people and children, enquired into. No case of Infectious Disease has been discovered in them.

Many Pig Styes have been inspected and found suitable for the purpose for which they were erected. Their proximity in the neighbourhood of dwellings is very objectionable; especially where the food provided for the swine is kept in large quantities, and allowed to become stale, sour, and malodorous.

The Back Passages at Basford, the Penkhull Allotments, and other places, require paving, as recommended some years ago by Dr. Barry; without such sanitary improvement, after rain or snow, they present the appearance and condition of a quagmire.

The number of Privies and Cesspools in the Borough is 4364; the number of Water Closets, with Cisterns, 250; Washout Closets, 200; Ducketts, 1; Adams's Automatic Flushing Syphon, 1 for 16 houses. The sewers are flushed in Campbell Road by 3 Automatic Flushing Apparatuses.

I should strongly recommend the Committee to insist on the adoption of the Water Carriage System in all new and altered property, and to endeavour to abolish all Privies, Cesspools, and Middens to the extent of their authorised power, and at the same time to insist on all Ashpits being roofed, and the floors of same kept on a level, or a little higher than the adjoining ground.

The Contagious Diseases Hospital has been utilised more during the year than in any previous year. The advantage is obvious, and quite agrees with the recommendation of the Local Government Board and County Council.

The want of a universal destructor is not yet felt in the Borough; yet if the land used now as tips is in some future time built upon, there is danger of the residents in the houses erected contracting dangerous types of disease.

The want of a Public Mortuary has been felt on many occasions. Your late respected Medical Officer of Health strongly recommended the erection of such a building, and I heartily support his recommendation.

The Bye-laws of the Borough are being revised.

I consider that the Sanitary Staff should be strengthened.

Petroleum is stored in the Shropshire Union Wharf, Copeland Street.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

SAMUEL JOHNSON, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT,
MARCH 7TH, 1894.

TO THE MAYOR AND TOWN COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

In making this my Annual Report, I beg leave to give you the following information of work done in my department during the past year.

The nuisances dealt with are as under :—

Inspections and Observations made.				Formal Notice by Authority	Nuisances abated after Notice
Foul conditions	...	84		84	84
Structural defects	...	82		82	82
Overcrowding	...	14		14	14
Unfit for habitation	...	40		10	10
Lodging-houses	...	20		4	4
Dairies and Milkshops	...	80		80	—
Cowsheds	...	50		—	—
Bakehouses	...	60		—	—
Slaughterhouses	...	140		verbal	abated
Canal Boats	...	10		32	32
Ashpits and Privies	...	5700		79	79
Deposits of Refuse		1	1
Water Closets	...	150		30	30
Defective Traps	...	31		31	31
No Disconnection	...	118		118	118
Other faults	...	118		118	118
Water Supply	...	7		7	7
Pigsties	...	12		2	2
Animals improperly kept	...	4		4	4
Offensive Trades	...	20		1	1
Smoke Nuisance	...	25		25	25
6735				702	642
Seizure of Unwholesome Food				...	0
Water taken for Analysis				...	1

HOUSE REFUSE.—The number of Ashpits cleansed from 5th January, 1893, to December 28th, 1893, is as follows, viz :—

7908 Ashpits
6626 Loads

As against 6929 Ashpits ; 6508 Loads in 1892.

CESSPOOLS.—The number of Cesspools cleaned during the past year from 5th January, 1893, to December 28th, 1893, is as follows, viz :—

6665 Cesspools
3094 Tubs

As against 6333 Cesspools ; 3128 Tubs in 1892.

WAGE ACCOUNT.—The Wage Account for the past year is as follows, viz :—£968 17s. 4d. ; as against £1044 14s. 10d. in 1892.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES, ANIMALS ACT.—With the exception of two pigs being affected with swine fever, and one cow injured, there has been no disease during the year.

INFECTIONOUS DISEASES.—I have removed to the Contagious Diseases Hospital 83 cases suffering from Scarlet Fever, and two cases of Typhoid Fever to the Infirmary.

DISINFECTANTS.—I have supplied Disinfectants and disinfected 434 premises in the Borough during the past year.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKET.—I have frequently inspected these premises, and at all times found them clean.

THE GENERAL MARKET.—I have also frequently visited these premises, and warned one of the stallholders as to the quality of meat exposed for sale.

LODGING HOUSE.—I have frequently visited these premises during the past year, and had the closets frequently repaired and the house thoroughly cleansed.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.—Seventeen in number have been frequently inspected, and one floor thoroughly concreted and raised, also roof raised. This one was a source of annoyance to people passing ; there should be a public abbatoir placed in the Borough.

BAKEHOUSES.—These have been frequently inspected and lime-washed thoroughly and cleansed.

DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.—These have all been visited and found to be kept clean.

PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.—There are 39 conveyances licensed for hire in the Borough, and 24 drivers.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

E. W. HOWELL,

Cer. San. Inspector.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT,

MARCH 14TH, 1894.

TO THE MAYOR AND TOWN COUNCIL.

Gentlemen,

As required by the Local Government Board, I beg to submit to you my Annual Report as to the Canal Boats Acts.

1. The arrangements made for the Inspection of Boats, and the remuneration of the Inspector:—The remuneration paid is included in my salary.
2. The number of Boats inspected in 1893, and the condition of the boats and their occupants, as regards the matters dealt with in the Acts and regulations.

The number of Boats Inspected minutely would be about 100 during the past year.

The condition of the boats are much better than formerly, and the people much cleaner.

3. Any infringement of the Acts and Regulations with respect to (a) registration ; (b) notification of change of master ; (c) absence of certificate ; (d) marking ; (e) overcrowding ; (f) separation of the sexes ; (g) cleanliness and ventilation ; (h) painting ; (i) provision of water cask ; (j) removal of bilge water ; (k) notification of infectious disease ; (l) admittance of inspector.

4. Legal proceedings taken in respect of any such infringements and penalties inflicted :—Nil.
5. Any other steps taken to secure compliance with the Acts and Regulations as regards such infringements :—Handbills, circulated among the boatpeople and wharves.
6. Cases of Infectious Disease dealt with, and measures of isolation adopted :—No infectious disease dealt with, but a case of rheumatic fever taken to the Infirmary from a Shropshire Union Company's boat.
7. Detention of boats for cleansing and disinfection.
8. The Number of boats on the register :—488.
9. The number registered in 1893, distinguishing the cases in which fresh registration has been rendered necessary by structural alteration in boats previously registered.

Boats re-registered through change of ownership	...	24
New Boats	8
		—
Total	32

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

E. W. HOWELL,

Cer. San. Inspector.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, 1893.

URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT OF STOKE-UPON-TRENT.

(A) Deaths registered during the year 1893; classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities; showing also the Population of such Localities and the Births therein during the year.

Names of Localities adopted for the purpose of these statistics; Public Institutions being shown as Separate Localities	Population		Registered Births			Deaths from all causes at subjoined ages.									Mortality from subjoined causes, distinguishing deaths of Children under 5 years of age.															
	Census, 1891	Estimated to middle of 1893	Males	Females	Total	At all ages			Under 1 year	1 year and under 5	5 years and under 15	15 years and under 25	25 years and under 65	65 years and upwards		Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Membranous Croup	Fevers		Erysipelas	Measles	Whooping Cough	Diarrhoea or Dysentery	Rheumatic Fever	Phthisis	Bronchitis Pneumonia & Pleurisy	Heart Disease	Injuries	All other Diseases
						Males	Females	Total											Enteric or Typhoid	Puerperal										
Stoke Borough	22914	24141	419	414	833	234	204	438	135	62	16	26	127	72	Under 5 ...	1	1	1				20	6	21		2	22	2	2	119
															5 and upwards ...	2	1	1	5	1				4	3	20	43	33	4	124
N. S. Infirmary	246	246				97	38	135	1	4	15	16	90	9	Under 5 ...		1												1	3
															5 and upwards				15		2					15	8	18	24	48
Stoke Workhouse	853	958	16	25	41	79	68	147	3	15	2	10	62	55	Under 5							6		2			3			7
															5 and upwards				1					4		24	22	12	2	64
TOTALS	24013	25345	435	439	874	410	310	720	139	81	33	52	279	136	Under 5	1	2	1				26	6	23		2	25	2	3	129
															5 and Upwards	2	1	1	21	1	2			8	3	59	73	63	30	236
Deaths occurring within the District among persons not belonging thereto, which may be deducted from the above totals in estimating the rate of mortality								238							Under 5 ...		1							1						8
															5 and upwards				12		2	4		5	1	31	26	24	25	98

(B) New Cases of Infectious Sickness coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1893, enumerating the Number of Houses Infected, the Total Number of Deaths, also the Number of Cases Treated and the Deaths that occurred in Infectious Hospitals.

		Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Membranous Croup	Enteric Fever	Continued Fever	Puerperal Fever	Erysipelas	Measles	Whooping Cough
Houses Infected		212	28	2	64	4	2	34	Epidemic	
Total cases reported among persons belonging to the District	Under 5	75	7	1						
	5 and upwards	224	24	1	66	4	2	38		
Total Deaths reported among persons belonging to the District	Under 5	1	1	1					20	6
	5 and upwards	2	1		5		1			
Cases treated in Hospital among persons belonging to the District	Under 5									
	5 and upwards	83								
Deaths occurring in Hospital among persons belonging to the District	Under 5									
	5 and upwards	2								

Signed, SAMUEL JOHNSON, M.D., Medical Officer of Health.

